

CALIFORNIA



LABOR CLARION

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LEADING ARTICLES—June 10, 1927
ECONOMIC CONFERENCE
NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS CHANGED
CAN TEACHERS' UNIONS STRIKE?
WILL NOT REPRESENT LABOR
THE GOSSIPS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

In Retrospect

LOOKING backward The Emporium sees thirty-one years of business progress and achievement recorded . . . 31 years laden with memories sweet and rich in friendships formed.

The page is turned . . . looking forward . . . beginning the 32d year . . . we see even greater possibilities for promoting the ideals upon which this business was founded.

To simply say "Thank you," to you who have made this great store possible seems an inadequate way of expressing appreciation.

Our thanks must and shall be reflected in greater effort to serve well the people of San Francisco.

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Men and California Weather

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bill Posters—B. Brundage, Sec., 505 Potrero Ave.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Bollermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Albion Ave.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Ave.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm O'Donnell 214 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 431 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Steuart.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Store Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Store Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 3 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

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VOL. XXVI

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1927

No. 19

Economic Conference



By George E. Hooker. Special Correspondence by Mail, International Labor News Service.



What is the trouble with Europe? On this question, and possible remedies, centered the four days of preliminary discussion by the Economic Conference last week. Here are some glimpses of the picture drawn:

The most obstinate expression of the trouble is chronic involuntary idleness. "If there were not those four million unemployed," said M. Loucheur of France to the Conference, "probably we should not be here. That is the terrible evil, the appalling evil with which we shall have to deal." In the highly industrialized countries, the heavy industries—coal, the iron and steel trades, chemicals, shipbuilding, engineering, even cotton, are especially depressed. A similar state of things obtains in European agriculture. Even in Russia hundreds of thousands have left the land for the cities.

Output and Trade Decrease.

The state of production and trade also tells a troubled story. As compared with an index figure of 100 in 1913, the production of foodstuffs and raw materials in North America in 1925 had increased to 126, and North American trade, to and from the rest of the world, had risen to 137. For Europe, however, the corresponding production figure had only increased to 104, and the trade figure had fallen to 89. For Eastern and Central Europe, including Russia, it had fallen to 73. This story means unapplied resources of labor and material, and corresponding waste and want. The extension of industrialization in distant countries is effectively competing for Europe's former non-European markets. That is, labor in one part of the world is so directed that it injures labor in another part. Co-ordination is lacking.

Another and for the time being major cause of Europe's reduced foreign commerce, is the general post-war intensification of tariff walls, and the result of their development inside Europe is conspicuously harmful to intra-European trade. By the new states created in the peace treaty—each of whose frontiers naturally has its double tariff lines—7000 miles of such barriers have been added to that continent since the war. A striking relief map, exhibiting their relative height, is on view. A responsible warning has been given the Conference that unless it takes some significant action for the reform of these obstructions, the tariff party in England will probably gets its policy adopted there. The most that seems to be anticipated for the present, however, by way of reform is that tariffs may be prevented from rising higher.

Situation Analyzed.

Perhaps the best bit of condensed economic analysis in point was given by Prof. Gustav Cassel of Stockholm. He contended that through "the monopolistic influences of tariffs, trusts, cartels, and locally protected trade unions," the costs and prices of industrial products consumed by agriculturists and producers of foodstuffs and raw materials are raised out of line with the prices which those consumers receive for their own products; that their purchasing power as consumers is thus insufficient to buy what they need of the former products and that this unbalanced reciprocal relationship between two producer-consumer groups curtails production and breeds unemployment in both. It will be interesting to see what, if any, further discussion this argument may pro-

voke—possibly from labor. Its moral would seem to be organize—for defensible ends.

The different European nations owe each other, and non-European nations, public and private debts of such magnitude that no near parallel in history is available for comparative instruction. Payment at best means burdensome taxation. Since the debts arose from a destructive enterprise, one yielding the debtor no productive return, payment is still more difficult economically. Foreign debts, too, can only be paid in any event by visible or invisible debtor exports in excess of imports, and creditor tariffs increase by their own sum the amount required to effect payment. They indirectly enlarge the obligation. Europe's war debts were not on the Conference agenda and will presumably not be dealt with in the resolutions. But they could not well be, and were not, ignored as among the serious handicaps.

Armament Burden Heavy.

Despite the above strains, however—and in part because of them—Europe is spending 2¼ billion dollars a year on armaments.

If the European scene appears to be too much one of separation and wasting fear, one moulded too willingly after past experiences and psychology, Mr. Layton, editor of the London Economist, stilled the Conference when he insisted that the slogan, "Back to Pre-War" would not do, and that the outlook for a more widely flung welfare throughout the world offered a better hope for their own material recovery. "The spread of technical knowledge," he declared, "rapid communication, the diffusion of capital and other influences have profoundly modified the privileged position which Europe hitherto enjoyed in industry. But a great increase in the productivity of distant nations, with its corollary of a rise in their standard of living, is, in my opinion, likely to involve a large increase in the total volume of international trade, in which Europe will have its share."

Conference Act of Faith.

The holding of this Conference, in which the facts are being talked over coolly and wisely, is an act of faith—and of promise. It gives new power to the words "Interdependence," "Co-operation," "Solidarity," so frequently used by the delegates to indicate better international relations aimed at and new policies felt to be essential for European reconstruction.

BRINGS RECORD PENALTY.

Charles E. Green, public works contractor, was fined \$13,110 for 1311 specific violations of the eight-hour law in San Diego. The action was brought by State Labor Commissioner Mathewson. Green forced employees to work nine to eighteen hours daily.

The fines are said to be the largest ever assessed against a public works contractor in this State.

OLD-TIME UNIONIST DIES.

Charles D. Wheeler, pioneer trade unionist, died in Chicago. He was 82 years old and ceased his activities but less than a year and one-half ago. He was the first international president of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union, which preceded the present Sheet Metal Workers' International Association.

NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS CHANGED.

Here are the figures showing how the total number of wage earners in America's leading industries changed from 1919 to 1925. They are United States census figures.

It will be noted that in many industries the number of workers decreased. It should be borne in mind that while this decrease took place the amount of product increased. Index numbers of wage earners in all manufacturing industries and in selected industries:

Industry—	1919	1921	1923	1925
All industries	100.0	77.2	97.5	93.3
Blast furnaces	100.0	44.9	88.1	70.1
Boots and shoes (including cut stock and findings)...	100.0	85.5	104.6	97.0
Bread and other bakery products	100.0	104.9	114.8	113.3
Car and general construction and repairs (steam and electric railroads)	100.0	81.1	101.5	88.8
Clay products (brick and tile, pottery, terra-cotta and fire-clay products)...	100.0	92.7	133.1	132.9
Clothing, men's (not including contract shops).....	100.00	98.7	113.7	102.2
Clothing, women's	100.0	87.5	80.4
Cotton goods	100.0	95.6	109.4	103.3
Electrical machinery, appliances and supplies.....	100.0	75.9	110.6
Foundries and machine shops	100.0	64.8	89.5
Furniture	100.0	88.7	119.9	129.0
Glass	100.0	70.6	94.6	89.5
Knit goods	100.0	93.8	112.6	108.2
Lumber and timber products	100.0	75.7	103.1	98.6
Motor vehicles, including bodies and parts (not including motorcycles) ...	100.0	62.0	118.0	132.3
Paper and pulp.....	100.0	92.6	106.1	108.9
Planing mills	100.0	89.7	118.5	128.0
Printing and publishing.....	100.0	93.9	100.9	102.9
Silk manufactures	100.0	95.7	98.8	104.5
Slaughtering and meat packing	100.0	72.7	82.5	74.8
Steel works and rolling mills	100.0	62.8	103.5	98.8
Tobacco manufactures (cigars, cigarettes, smoking, chewing, snuff, etc.).....	100.0	95.5	93.2	84.1
Woolen and worsted goods..	100.0	97.3	116.6	99.1

Economists point out that invention is constantly increasing the productivity per man and every indication is that the next compilation of figures will show a still more amazing decrease in number of employees per unit of output.

OLD WINE IN NEW BOTTLES.

Speaking before his puppet Chamber of Deputies, Mussolini referred to "the gradual creation of a directing class." This term is more soothing than "ruling class" or Kaiser William's declaration that he is the direct representative of the Almighty. Mussolini's objective, however, is the same.

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LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—Has a convention of the American Federation of Labor ever held a closed session?

A.—In 1893 the Federation held an executive or closed session. It was the only one ever held.

Q.—What was the first eight-hour law passed by Congress?

A.—The eight-hour law covering government employees, enacted by Congress in June, 1868.

Q.—Has there been a decrease in the number of industrial workers and increase in production per worker since the World War?

A.—The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics says there has been a marked decrease in the number of wage earners in manufacturing industries. Comparing 1925 with 1919, the proportion of such wage earners to the population as a whole decreased more than 16 per cent, whereas the output of manufactured commodities increased about 34 per cent, the bureau reports.

Q.—Has the International Labor organization an American office?

A.—Yes. It is in the Lenox Building, Washington, D. C., and is in charge of Leifer Magnusson.

Q.—What was the first American strike?

A.—It is believed the first strike of wage earners was at Philadelphia in 1786 when the printers struck for a minimum wage of \$6 a week.

MOLDERS' CASE.

Last Thursday morning, when the matter of the motions of the defense in the case of the four molders accused of various offenses came before Judge Conlan to set aside, quash and dismiss the indictments returned by the Grand Jury on the ground that they were illegally returned, the judge denied the motions and called upon the defendants to enter plea on the charges. Each of the defendants thereupon refused to enter pleas on the ground that the court was without jurisdiction. The judge then caused to be entered in the records of the court pleas of not guilty in each case and set Wednesday, June 15, as the date on which the trial should open.

MOVIES BALL.

San Francisco will have a real representative in the ranks of the motion picture stars if the plans of the movies' ball committee are completed. The ball, an annual event for many years here, will be held at the Civic Auditorium on July 23, under the auspices of the Motion Picture Operators and Projectors' Association, with Arthur P. Kraner in the position as manager.

A feature of the ball will be the presentation of the choice of a large group of contestants in the motion picture opportunity contest, which is being conducted by the ball committee, with a two weeks' screen test in the Harold Lloyd Studios and the Metro-Goldwyn Mayer Studios in Hollywood as reward for the winners. The fortunate young ladies who win the chance at the screen test will be given two weeks in Hollywood, carefully chaperoned, all expenses paid, with the opportunity of appearing before the same cameras and directors that have made so many stars.

The tentative date for the enrollment in the contest is June 23, just a month before the ball takes place, and the opportunity is offered to every young woman over eighteen in San Francisco to enroll before that time. The headquarters of the contest are open at 507-508 Warfield Theatre Building, telephone Prospect 1728, and all correspondence should be directed there.

The contestants will be honor guests at the movies' ball, and it is predicted that a typical San Francisco girl, in this city famed for its beautiful women, will be among the "baby stars" of the next year by reason of the contest.

Neighborhood theatres throughout the city are co-operating in the contest, and it is expected that each district will have several contenders for the honor of the neighborhood.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

Canada: Decrease in Emigration—Emigration to the United States from the Quebec Consular District, so far this year, shows a substantial decrease as compared with the same months of last year.

Canary Islands: Decrease in Emigration—Decreased emigration is noted in the Canary Islands, due, it is said, to poor financial and labor conditions in Cuba, to which the majority on the islands ordinarily emigrate.

France: Wages at Marseilles—It is said that wages in Marseilles were increased during the past year approximately to correspond with the rise of the cost of living index figure; and that the workmen are receiving fully as high real wages as at the end of 1925.

Italy: Cotton Industry—The Association of Italian Cotton Manufacturers, representing three million spindles and seventy thousand looms, has reduced the working hours. In the mills operating one shift of labor, hours have been reduced from 48 to not more than 40 hours weekly, and in mills operating two shifts working time has been reduced from 90 hours per week to not more than 75.

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UNION LABOR LIFE INSURANCE.

Matthew Woll, president of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, who is also vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, has just announced that the Union Labor Life Insurance Company will hold its formal opening Wednesday afternoon, June 15, at 3 o'clock, at its offices at 1701 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C.

This will mark the official launching of organized labor into the field of life insurance. The Union Labor Life Insurance Company occupies an entire floor in a modern office building in one of the most desirable sections of the capital city. Invitations have been sent to President Green and the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, the presidents of every national and international union, officers of Washington locals and to President Coolidge, his Cabinet, the Supreme Court, executive department officials, trade bodies, educators, the press and the insurance world to witness the formal launching of the organized labor of North America into the insurance field.

"We are pleased to announce," said President Woll, "that the Union Labor Life Insurance Company is strictly a trade union organization; that its shareholders consist exclusively of national and international labor unions, local unions, city central bodies, state federations of labor and individual trade unionists and, most particularly, the American Federation of Labor itself. The fact that the American Federation of Labor is also a shareholder makes it clear beyond peradventure of a doubt that the American Federation of Labor has not only been the sponsor of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company but is also an integral part of the company. Thus the Union Labor Life Insurance Company is inherently and constitutionally an integral part of the whole American trade union movement.

"From its very inception the company has received words of commendation on every hand, including warmly congratulatory letters from Cabinet officers, members of the Supreme Court, great insurance company presidents and trade bodies.

"The work of completing its policies is practically accomplished and the company has been admitted at the present moment to twelve states and has about completed the formal arrangements for admission to practically every other state in the Union and also the provinces of Canada. This achievement alone is most unusual and marks an accomplishment never heretofore known in the progress of life insurance companies. As fast as these admissions are procured, sales organizations are perfected, and before long the whole labor movement of North America will be organized thoroughly for the production of insurance business. While as yet business has not been solicited, requests for insurance policies are constantly pouring in, and the indications are that by the date of the opening several hundred thousand dollars of insurance will be in effect. The success of the company is assured beyond question and is bound to exceed the fondest hopes of its founders.

"Gratifying indeed are the expressions of goodwill evidenced by letters, telegrams and visits from the representatives of the industrial and commercial world as a whole, and best of all is the great enthusiasm manifested on the part of the great mass of workers. On every hand we are receiving assurances that the launching of this company is one of the greatest forward steps ever taken by labor, and it is recognized everywhere that this enterprise is bound to place the trade union movement in the highest possible estimation in public life as well as strengthen the cause of organized labor. It is destined to help bring about a more peaceable, orderly, friendly and constructive attitude between employers and workers. But most inspiring of all, it will bring about the greatest

good to the labor world of the North American continent by reason of the protection it affords to the worker and his family. The insurance world looks upon the entrance of labor into this business as the greatest recognition on the part of the worker of the validity of insurance that has ever been manifested.

"The plan of the company is unique. It contemplates particularly to meet the special needs of organized workers for insurance, though it will not overlook the needs of others, and evidently can count upon their co-operation and support also. The most remarkable feature already evidenced is the great interest shown by farmers and farmers' organizations in the Union Labor Life Insurance Company. Inquiries are received almost daily from these sources. Other organized bodies in civil life, not affiliated with labor, are also inquiring as to opportunities for participation.

"Altogether the organization and launching of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company marks one of the most significant and impressive steps in labor's great advance.

"The distribution of the stock is remarkable in that it is held in every state in the Union, every province in Canada, the Hawaiian Islands, the Canal Zone and Porto Rico. The holders of the 15,000 shares are: The American Federation of Labor, 59 national and international unions, 7 state federations of labor, 33 city central labor unions, 368 local unions, 309 individual trade unionists."

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CAN TEACHERS' UNIONS STRIKE?

This question is frequently asked of the American Federation of Teachers. It is based upon a misconception of the relation between the American Federation of Teachers and the American Federation of Labor. Affiliation does not mean that the teachers lose their independence of action. It should be realized that the American Federation of Labor grants to the American Federation of Teachers a charter of complete autonomy, which means that its members have control over their policies and affairs and retain absolute independence of action. The charter of affiliation reads: "The autonomy of this (the teachers') union is hereby ordained and secured." All the other unions are likewise granted autonomy, but they have a strike policy, definitely providing in their constitution for the calling of strikes and the maintenance of a strike fund. The American Federation of Teachers has a non-strike policy, and has no provision for strikes in its constitution.

This non-strike policy has been officially stated and recognized by the national convention of the American Federation of Teachers and by Samuel Gompers, late president of the American Federation of Labor. On this subject President Gompers made the following statement:

"The American Federation of Teachers is an international union having absolute control over its own policies and actions. No local or state central labor body nor the American Federation has the right or the power to call upon the teachers, under any circumstances, to strike. Therefore, since the American Federation of Teachers does not use the strike, the affiliation with this organization of local federations of teachers cannot in any way involve the teachers in a strike. While it is a matter outside the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor, the non-strike policy of the American Federation of Teachers meets with our approval."

The American Federation of Teachers has two basic beliefs:

1. That the teacher is the greatest conservator of the public interest.
2. That the teachers' grievances must not, and cannot, be remedied by any method that inflicts injury upon the children on whom the future of the nation rests.

No local of the American Federation of Teachers has ever used the strike. Far from being a strike producer, organization of teachers with the American Federation of Labor is the great strike preventive. Teachers believe in sane, conservative leadership. Through organization the policy of the organized teaching body is guided by the most enlightened members. Besides, teachers' grievances are listened to with respect when presented through a union, and can be conveniently and justly settled in frank conferences between representatives of the school authorities and officers of the teachers' unions.

Unaffiliated teachers, helpless and desperate in their isolation, have used the strike. Before they affiliated with the American Federation of Teachers of Memphis, Tenn., employed the strike in securing the promise of a 10 per cent salary increase. Teachers in the vicinity of Bellwood, Pa., won a salary increase through the strike. So also did the teachers of Grainwood, Ill. Among other places may be quoted, Duquoin, Ill., and Victoria, B. C. The unorganized teachers have no recourse but to strike. The organized teachers depend for results upon the power of organized numbers, upon the support of organized labor, upon political action, and upon an aroused and educated public opinion. Therefore, teachers' unions have no need to strike.

Maybe what's wrong with this generation is that too many parents' slippers are being worn out on the dancing floors.

DISAPPEARING FARMERS.

By Frank E. Wolfe.

Back to the farm movements are not really movements. They are not even gestures. The phrase is only mouthed now and then by persons who never lived on farms or have no intention of returning.

Notwithstanding a total population increase of 8,500,000 in five years between 1920 and 1925, the number of people living on farms decreased 2,632,570. Notwithstanding the opening of new rural areas to exploitation by the plow as a result of drainage and irrigation projects, the number of farms cultivated decreased by 76,703. This drift away from agriculture is revealed in supplementary farm census statistics just published by the United States Department of Commerce.

The figures representing the decrease of farm population must be subjected to some discount due to a difference in the method of enumeration in the two years considered. The 31,614,269 farm population of 1920 included all farm laborers and their families who lived outside the limits of any incorporated place, whether actually living on farms or not. The 28,981,693 enumerated in 1925 included only those living on farms. But the decrease in the number of farms operated is so great as to indicate that the actual decrease in rural population is sufficiently large to be impressive.

Even more impressive than the falling off of rural population is evidence of the decrease of rural independence. Of the 76,703 farms abandoned or consolidated during the five years 53,020 were farms which had been operated by their owners. To offset this is a decrease in the number of owner-operated farms subject to a mortgage debt amounting to 68,840. But while the number of mortgaged farms has decreased, the mortgage debt on those still encumbered has mounted by more than half a billion dollars, while the average value of the farms has decreased by nearly \$2000 a farm.

During this period the value of implements and machinery on farms had declined to the extent of \$900,000,000, although the number of tractors in use was about doubled.

The drift to town and city is apparently due to continue until a better balance is restored, a balance which makes it as profitably attractive to till the soil as to drive a truck, run a garage, speculate in town lots or play the market.

Trade unions exist as a means of protecting the workers. The union label aims to help in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists should use it in order to make it effective. Demand it on all the things you purchase from merchants. They will then appreciate the fact that you mean business.

Teacher—Joseph, what are you going to give your little sister for a birthday present?"

Joseph—I dunno; last year I gave her the chicken-pox.—Rexall Magazine.

"You seemed to be very discourteous to that lady who just left the store," said the floorwalker reprovingly.

"Oh, that was my wife, sir," returned the salesman.—Boston Transcript.

Economy is the first step toward getting ahead and selling good merchandise at lower prices is the foundation of sound economy.



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AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

British Labor Party's motion protesting against rupture of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia without previous inquiry is defeated in House of Commons by vote of 367 to 118.

Leon H. Rouse re-elected president of Typographical Union No. 6 of New York City.

United States only nation in the world in which wages are going higher and cost of living is declining, says Jacob H. Friedel, assistant to the president of the National Industrial Conference Board.

Directors of Hocking Valley and Chesapeake & Ohio Railroads increase dividend rates, putting both roads on \$10 annual basis.

Italy will be able finally to make her voice heard and see her "rights recognized" between 1935 and 1940, when she will have a strong navy, a huge air force and be able to mobilize an army of 5,000,000, "Boss" Mussolini tells Italian Chamber of Deputies in inflammatory speech.

Eastman Kodak Company announces it will put out short feature films for home movies.

George Branting, son of former Premier Branting of Sweden, arrives in Boston to obtain first-hand information on Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Ambassador Herrick, in Paris speech, calls on nations to fight "scourge of Bolshevism."

Pleading for international peace and law observance at home, President Coolidge, in Memorial Day address, declares for settlement of disputes between nations by peaceful means.

Pennsylvania Railroad installing automatic train control device on 18-mile stretch in Ohio.

Draft of model treaty between United States and other first-class powers, outlawing war and substituting arbitration and conciliation offered as starting program toward world peace at Columbia University Memorial Day exercises.

President Sigman of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union warns public against contributing to fund being sought by Communist cloak workers; charges fund is to be used for war on union.

Five men killed when explosion wrecks shaft in mine at Trinidad, Colo.; 127 miners escape through air shaft after blast.

German Socialist convention re-elects present leaders and approves party's policy of collaboration with the bourgeois parties; Russian Bolsheviks are bitterly attacked at convention's final session.

President Green of American Federation of Labor issues warning that group of American trade union officials who plan to visit Russia this summer have no authority to speak for American labor generally or for the American Federation of Labor.

President of Society of Automotive Engineers urges automobile manufacturers to co-operate to reduce traffic accidents, lengthen life of average car and increase its efficiency.

United States Supreme Court upholds rights of President to commute a prisoner's sentence.

New York Court of Appeals rules peaceful picketing is lawful effort on part of trade unionists.

President Calles of Mexico issues decree forbidding any department of the Mexican Government to buy supplies in the United States.

Four killed, more than score wounded by guards and National Guardsmen as crowds attempt for three nights to storm jail at Tampa, Fla., in effort to lynch confessed murderer.

Liberals win bye-election at Bosworth, England, with Labor candidate second.

Governor Fuller of Massachusetts appoints advisory committee of three prominent men to aid him in investigation of Sacco-Vanzetti case.

WILL NOT REPRESENT LABOR.

A so-called "labor delegation which proposes to visit Russia and other European countries" has not been authorized to speak for American labor or for the American Federation of Labor, said President Green.

"It has been brought to the attention of American Federation of Labor officers that plans to organize a group to be classified as a 'labor delegation' to visit these countries are being formulated by Albert Coyle, editor of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Journal, and others. Similar plans were drafted last summer, but were not carried out.

"It is stated that nine well-known trade union officials have already arranged with their organizations for leave of absence and will be ready to start the early part of this summer, and that a staff of expert economists will accompany the delegation. The names of the nine well-known trade union officials or the expert economists have not been made public.

"The last convention of the American Federation, held in Detroit, October, 1926, declared that 'the American Federation of Labor not only cannot join in any mission to investigate conditions in Russia, but deems any such mission wholly unnecessary.'

"It further declared 'that no trade unionist should permit himself to participate in any such adventure.' This declaration was meant to apply to officers and members affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and is expressive of the mature and deliberate opinion of the representatives of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled.

"We concede that individual members of organized labor and the representatives of labor organizations not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have the right to visit Russia or any other country for the purpose of making an investigation of economic and political conditions. In doing so they can only speak for themselves or for those groups which confer upon them the authority to represent them. But the officers of the American Federation of Labor draw a distinction between a delegation speaking only for themselves or for special groups and a delegation classified as an 'American labor delegation,' speaking for American labor.

"It will be the purpose of the American Federation of Labor to notify the officially organized labor organizations in European countries, in case Mr. Coyle and his associates consummate their plans to visit Russia, that they cannot be regarded as a labor delegation to speak for American labor and for the American Federation of Labor."

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LABOR MEASURES.

The thirty-day bill signing period which is given to the Governor of California under the Constitution expired on June 4. Secretary Scharrenberg of the California State Federation of Labor has made a final check on the twenty-five bills which were sponsored by labor and adopted by the Legislature. Scharrenberg announces that Governor Young has approved every one of the twenty-five measures. This is a new record in the history of California labor legislation. A summary of the twenty-five labor bills in question was printed in the last minutes of the executive council meeting, copies of which were mailed to all affiliated unions.

Secretary Scharrenberg also announces that Governor Young had refused to approve Assembly Bill No. 263, which attacked the Women's Eight-Hour Law and was forced through the Legislature by a combination of big business interests and certain farmer lobbyists.

The legislative committee of the State Federation of Labor is now working on a final report of the Legislature. The committee is also compiling the tabulated record of the legislators, so that every one may see at a glance just how good or how bad each Senator or Assemblyman voted on labor issues.

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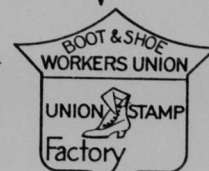
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Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIS LOVELY
General President

CHARLES L. BAINE
General Secretary-Treasurer



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MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1927

Next Tuesday will be election day in San Francisco and whether the bonding propositions carry or not will mean much to the workers of the entire city. It is, therefore, the duty of every member of a union to turn out and cast his ballot and help put the city on the road to progress. The enemies of municipal ownership will turn out in force and if its friends fail to vote the victory will go against the best interests of all of the people and in favor of the greedy few.

American workers have particular cause to join in the universal acclaim to Capt. Charles Lindbergh. He is a worthy son of the fighting progressive Minnesota Congressman, who never gave way to the pressure of greed. It is to be hoped that wage earners will find some fitting manner in which to express their welcome to the homecoming hero of the air, as fine a figure of heroism as ever decorated the illuminated pages of knight errantry.

The Federal Radio Commission has awarded the Chicago Federation of Labor a satisfactory radio wave length and the Federation will continue to operate the only labor broadcasting station in the country. This is good news to the trade unionists of the United States, because there is a class of people that can only be reached by this means. They are not against the workers, but are thoughtless on the subject and when they can be reached with a statement of labor's position are inclined in many instances to lend their influence to bringing about justice. It is, therefore, a matter of considerable concern to the labor movement to learn that the new commission has saved this broadcasting station to the workers of the country.

Two ambassadors of the United States Government are coming home. One is Ambassador Sheffield, who is coming home from Mexico. One is Ambassador Crowder, who is coming home from Cuba. Good Americanism will not be injured by the retirement of these ambassadors from the diplomatic service. A great many Americans have felt that these two ambassadors did not properly represent America. America has great principles and great traditions. It is as important that ambassadors remember and represent these as it is that they remember American property and property which Americans hope to acquire. With these ambassadors homeward bound it will be interesting to observe who is sent to occupy the posts which they vacate.

The Gossips

Two men were discussing a matter that was just at that time occupying public attention, or to put it more succinctly, was in the spotlight.

I don't know, said one of the men, but I heard, etc., and he then proceeded to detail the gossip that had come to him, adding a few spicy details to give the matter zest. It is common practice. Your story must be interesting, if you want to make the desired impression, and all of us like to make an impression. We want to be known as delightful conversationalists, and also we want to give to our gossip an air of verisimilitude of being in the know. So we do what seems to us a harmless thing, we add a little and we are careless of the truth. It does not occur to us that the man to whom we are detailing and expanding an incident may have the same frame of mind, that in order to make an impression he will add a little, and that the story will grow and grow until it has little semblance to the facts, and in its exaggerated form will do great damage to reputation or to a business venture.

Especially is this practice prevalent in the unions. Any story that is spicy in its derogation of local or international officers will grow with repetition, and the growth will inevitably be malignant. The local officer, because he is on the ground can, when he hears slander, defend himself. The international officer seldom hears the fabrication, and if he does is handicapped by distance, and also in the course of its travels the tale has lost its father, or has many fathers. So not only is the personal damage almost impossible of rectification, but its harm is not confined to the officer, the international union suffers.

Many members of unions are too indifferent or too lazy to look up the facts, to read the publications for which they pay and which must adhere to the truth. The more eagerly, therefore, do the careless and negligent ones accept the word of the gossip and the common falsifier. If he has a plausible air and is known as a good fellow, then what he says must be true. The person who adds a little more in most cases does not do it in a vicious spirit based on intent to harm. He simply does not realize the great harm he may do to an individual and to a union. So it is full speed ahead with him.

Perhaps it is all a trait of human nature impossible of cure. But it would be remedied speedily and finally eliminated as to harm, if we would all of us get the facts before we permit ourselves to become carriers of poison germs. There are some most unfortunate individuals who are hosts to typhoid germs and carriers of this disease. They start typhoid epidemics. Many deaths result. At least these carriers are located and, if incapable of cure, are isolated. Of such a character was Typhoid Mary, but she and her fellow carriers do not do one-hundredth part of the harm that follows the tongue-wagging of the gossip, whose delight it is to kill reputations and who in the exercise of this grim pleasure enlists the service of many gullible and unthinking assistants.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The largest number of headquarters of national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are located in New York City and its immediate vicinity, with some twenty-one international and national headquarters. Chicago follows with sixteen headquarters and Washington is third with twelve.

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Henry J. Skeffington, veteran trade unionist of the old school, died at Revere, near Boston. He represented the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union at many conventions of the American Federation of Labor a generation ago. He was appointed by President Wilson to the office of Commissioner of Immigration of the Port of Boston. During the World War he adjusted many industrial disputes as Commissioner of Conciliation for the United States Department of Labor.

Harry Sinclair sentenced to serve three months in jail, say the newspaper headlines. One misguided head writer put it "must serve." If Harry saw that he would probably say: "Where do they get that 'must stuff'?" Sinclair will never see the inside of a jail. That is the opinion of virtually all of the people who discuss the case at all. Three years ago a bond of \$5000 was put up for Mr. Sinclair's appearance in this case. He appeared all dressed up in fashion's latest cut of clothes, dapper and natty, carrying a neat little walking stick, calm, insouciant and complacent. The bond, incidentally, will hold over two years more. Why not? What has there been about the whole transaction concerning the seizure of the United States Naval Oil Reserves at Teapot Dome that has not been profitable to this patriot? When Mr. Doheny got hold of the Elk Hills naval oil he put a lot of money into developing. There is where the difference lay. Mr. Sinclair immediately proceeded to get a lot of money out. Just how much will probably never be known, as there has been ample time to cover up quite carefully. Sinclair's methods after seizing the people's oil reserve was to go right into the pockets of the people for millions of dollars cash. He got the millions through the infamous Mammoth Oil Company stock flotation and made a clean job of it. He still held the Teapot Dome for whatever might be wrung from it, but he already had his millions from the stock jobbing deal, which netted him an immense sum. Stockholders, of course, got nothing. They will get nothing. Taking the whole transaction from all angles, there has been no high-powered getters' scheme in the land which has been as successful as this juggling with the Naval Oil Reserve property. Is it any wonder the smaller fry see the rich pickings of the larger ones and venture into dangerous depths? Is it remarkable that greedy and less shrewd promoters with doubtful and devious schemes grow emboldened by the example and go beyond their depths and land in Leavenworth? The reason they get into trouble is that they are unable to grasp the apparent fact that the law is a mystic net that catches the little fish and lets the big ones swim through the meshes in perfect safety.

Trade unions exist as a means of protecting the workers. The union label aims to help in accomplishing that purpose.

WIT AT RANDOM

"Did you inform father you intended to marry me?" asked the girl with fluffy hair?"

"Yes," answered the young man with large eyeglasses. "All he said was that he wasn't very well acquainted with me and he didn't see why I should tell him my troubles."

Small Boy in the Country—No, mama, I won't drink this milk. I will drink milk that comes from a wagon; but do you know where they got this milk? They pulled it out of a cow.—Pointer.

Teacher—Surely you know what the word "mirror" means, Tommy. After you've washed, what do you look at to see if your face is clean?

Tommy—The towel, sir!—Melbourne Table Talk.

"Willie," said his mother, "I wish you would run across the street and see how old Mrs. Brown is this morning."

A few minutes later Willie returned and reported:

"Mrs. Brown says it's none of your business how old she is."—Boys' Life.

"Yes," said the oculist, "he had a curious affliction; everything he looked at he saw double."

"Poor fellow. I suppose he found it hard to get a job?"

"Not at all. The gas company snapped him up, and now he's reading meters."—Tit-Bits.

The respondent was being examined in lunacy proceedings.

"Who was our first President?" asked his counsel.

"Washington."

"Correct. Who was our second President?"

"John Adams."

"Correct."

Then there was a pause.

"He's doing well," whispered a friend of the lawyer. "Why don't you keep on?"

"I ain't sure who was third President myself."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Teacher—Johnny, if four men are working 11 hours a day—

Johnny—Hold on, ma'am. Nix on them non-union problems, please.

Among the guests at a reception was a distinguished man of letters. He was grave and somewhat taciturn. One of the ladies present suggested to the hostess that he seemed to be out of place at such a party.

"Yes," replied the hostess with a bright smile, "you see, he can't talk anything but sense."

Show the thing you contend for to be reason; show it to be common sense; show it to be the means of attaining some useful end. The question with me is not whether you have a right to render your people miserable, but whether it is your interest to make them happy.—Burke.

Happiness loves to see men work. She loves self-sacrifice. She will be found not in palaces, but lurking in cornfields and factories and hovering over littered desks. She crowns the unconscious head of the busy child. If you look up suddenly from hard work, you will see her; but if you look too long, she fades sorrowfully away."—David Grayson.

THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Benito Mussolini has decreed that Italy shall have a certain kind of government and he has proclaimed that he is the only person qualified to conduct that government. Here is an experiment in autocracy every bit as interesting as the experiment going on in Russia and every bit as menacing to the democratic institutions of free nations. What most commentators seem to miss in considering Italy and Fascism is the fact that in its fundamentals it is about as near to the Soviet form of government as it could get. And the truth is, if it can be stated without bringing forth an accusation of ultra radicalism, there is nothing so all-fired revolutionary or terrible about either of them, except the dictatorship.

* * *

Lenin and Trotsky started something in Russia, based on Soviets, which could, if they were free, become a very simple and effective form of democracy. But they are not free. Mussolini started something in Italy, based on a philosophy of government by occupation—a type of syndicalism, perhaps—which could become a very simple form of democracy. But there is no freedom. Perhaps in time all the world will turn to something like the form of organization upon which the Mussolini concept is founded, but with freedom instead of under autocratic domination. Mussolini struts around, cockeyed with power and pomp, and says: "This is my show." That's what spoils it all.

* * *

Mussolini says parliamentarism is dead. Mussolini is as wrong as Napoleon was and as wrong as King George was. Political parliamentarism, that takes no account of the industrial life and its demands for representation and voice, is on the toboggan, but parliamentarism as such is about the liveliest thing in the world. The people of all countries crave and will have a controlling voice in their affairs. Dodo parliamentarism that exalts politics of the Teapot Dome brand and shuts out the real life of the people is going to bye-bye land. But it is not going to be supplanted by dictatorships, except temporarily, as in Italy and as in Moscow.

* * *

Just how this thing is going to work out may be left to the more courageous prophets and for time itself. But certain it is that the vital forces in modern life—the forces that are in and of the industrial life of the people—are not going to be forever held in the lobbies and the cloakrooms. In Italy human organization seems to be forming around lines of usefulness—around occupations. If, with that form of organization, there could be a freedom of expression, a freedom of voice and vote, the world would witness an experiment well worth watching. Democracy in new clothes would be giving the world something to think about. But for the present the dictatorship takes all the meaning from it and leaves it just one more sickening example of lust of an individual for power. Just one more strutting emperor. But perhaps some day the people will take that emperor and chuck him and will then show to the world what a people so organized can do in freedom. That will come some day—and it will be something to watch.

WHY AUTOCRACY OPPOSES UNIONISM.

A refusal by employers to recognize trade unions is misunderstood by many people who point to organization in every other activity.

The mightiest industrial combines set prices and through various methods drive competitors out of business. This is defended as "the spirit of the age."

When the government calls on the Supreme Court to rule that the Steel Trust violates the Anti-Trust Act, judges ignore law and wander into the economic field. They say an adverse decision "may be a serious detriment to the foreign trade."

These combines juggle credit and commodities, direct public opinion by manufactured falsehood, finance political parties, control nominations, "suggest" their attorneys for judicial place, and in other sinister ways strengthen their economic power.

These tremendous forces refuse to treat with collective labor. When workers would raise living standards and thereby advance, intellectually and morally, they are lectured on the value of "independence, liberty and private initiative."

The secret reason is the refusal of industrial autocrats to endanger their economic, intellectual and political control. They know, far better than unorganized employees, that economic control is the base of material and spiritual power.

The morality of this position is not considered—it is a question of "might makes right."

When wage workers are organized they do not limit their activities to higher wages and shorter hours. They challenge every wrong. They would annul privilege and establish equality in relations between men. They take their place as citizens of the republic—they do their own thinking and act accordingly.

Through trade unionism the citizen-vision of wage workers is enlarged. It develops individuality, independence and capacity. This development is slow. It is lacking in the spectacular, but because of its slowness it is doubly certain.

The industrial autocrat is well aware of this development. He professes to be unacquainted with the philosophy of trade unionism, but his psychologists, economists and investigators keep him informed.

That he well knows the purpose of trade unionism is shown by his recent paternal ventures. In the hope of staying this development he grants the form but not the substance of labor's demands.

The so-called "open shop," the "American plan," the company "union" and the injunction process are all attempts to control the workers' lives by denying them the right to form trade unions and bargain collectively.

Free organization by the workers transcends all other questions. It is the tap root of workers' progress.

If workers are to be free, they must have every right that the owner of capital enjoys.

The Mussolini ideal has no place in American institutions.

"I say, old man, was Smithson in the club at lunch time today?"

"Yes."

"Was Robinson with him?"

"He was."

"Awfully sorry to bother you, but was I by any chance with them?"

Osler said every man over 40 is senile, or words to that effect. Now Bernard Shaw comes along with "every man over 40 is a scoundrel." But Robert Browning said:

"Grow old along with me,

The best is yet to be,

The last of life for which the first was planned."

WORLD WAR VETERANS.

World War veterans called to service for thirty days. Hurry! Hurry! Hurry! This is the last call for eligible World War veterans to reclaim their lapsed and unconverted war-time insurance. Only thirty days to go. The big rush is now on. Come and get it. July 2, 1927, is the final date. If you do not get it now, you will give yourself a good kick after July 2, 1927. Every World War veteran should immediately secure the latest information which has just been released to the service officers of the American Legion Posts, Veterans of Foreign Wars Posts, Chapters of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, secretaries of the American Red Cross Chapters, Knights of Columbus Councils and Jewish Welfare Societies, who will be glad to inform veterans and give every assistance possible in the preparation of their application or write or telephone for this important information to the nearest local office of the United States Veterans' Bureau. The San Francisco Regional Office is located at 814 Mission street and the telephone number is Garfield 3466. Only thirty days to go. Remember, the absolute dead line is July 2, 1927.

PIG CENSUS WITHOUT COST.

Postmaster General New orders rural mail carriers throughout the United States to take a census of the pigs along their routes. The information is wanted by the Department of Agriculture in compiling crop estimates. But for the rural carriers this information could only be secured after an intricate and nation-wide machine were set up at a cost that no one can estimate. But the census is taken within a few days without Uncle Sam spending one penny. This is one of many duties performed by workers in the postal service for which no dollars-and-cents credit is given that department. When these workers insist on higher wages or improved work conditions, the table pounders declare that the department must be operated on a "business basis," and that the income will not permit increases. If the Postoffice Department were a "business" institution, instead of devoted to social service, it would charge the Department of Agriculture a couple of million dollars for that pig census.

She had just returned from the barber shop, where she had exchanged her heavy tresses for a shingle.

"I simply could not stand the weight of all that hair on my head another day," she explained to her angry husband.

"I always thought your head was weak," was his only comment.

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THE WORLD'S
FINEST
FOOD MARKETS

SHOPPING EVERY DAY IN THE SPOTLESS FOOD MARKETS MEANS CONSISTENT SAVINGS

STORES IN

SAN FRANCISCO
OAKLAND

BERKELEY
ALAMEDA

BURLINGAME
SAN MATEO

PALO ALTO
VALLEJO

Roseland

Ballroom

Sutter & Pierce Sts. - San Francisco

BEST SPOT
BIGGEST IN
RIGHTEST THE WEST

Social Dancing Every Night

OTTO RASTORFER P. J. BARCHI GUS CORVI

The Only Union Store in the Mission

UNION FLORIST

Funeral Work and Decorations a Specialty
3017 SIXTEENTH STREET, near Mission St.
Telephone Market 3285

Lachman Bros.

GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE
8 BUILDINGS 30 FLOORS
MISSION at 16th

Good Furniture at Lowest Prices,
on the Most Liberal Credit Terms

FREE RENTAL BUREAU WITH AUTO SERVICE.
FREE DELIVERY ANYWHERE ON THE COAST.

WHERE YOUR \$ BUYS MORE



2415 MISSION—Near 20th
Lowest prices and biggest values in
Dry Goods, Furnishings, Groceries,
Shoes and Tobacco

Every sale backed by our
IRON CLAD MONEY BACK
GUARANTEE

FIRST TEN INDUSTRIES.

The ten largest manufacturing industries in the United States, measured on the basis of value of output, are revealed in the newest study of mills and factories to be completed by the United States Census Bureau.

The automobile industry, with an annual output at wholesale of approximately \$3,372,000,000, heads the list. The slaughtering and meat packing industry ranks second with an output of \$3,050,000,000. This industry long stood at the head of the list of all manufacturing lines.

Steel works and rolling mills constitute the third largest line, while in order follow petroleum refining, printing and publishing, foundries and machine shops, cotton products, electrical machinery, automobile body works and lumber and timber products plants last.

The Census Bureau has just finished its study of manufacturing for 1925 and is about to begin its study for operations during 1927. No study will be made by the bureau covering manufacturing during 1926. As made by the Census Bureau, the study covers virtually all mills and factories in the United States and is more authoritative than any other similar data dealing with manufacturing.

I often wonder if, when florists aim
My purse to touch,
A rose by any other name
Would cost as much.

"Poor old Miss Mayden came near getting herself into trouble last night. She started, according to her usual habit, to look under her bed—"

"Well?"

"Well, her bed at the time happened to be an upper berth in a sleeping-car."—Boston Transcript.

Union House Union Clerks
Demand the Label

**We have every item of Men's Apparel
from Sox to Suits with the United
Garment Workers' Label**

Johnson's

2554 MISSION STREET
Next to New Mission Theatre

MUTUAL
Consistently sell the Best For Less

**San Francisco
Mutual Stores**

317 Clement	1217 Pacific
945 Clement	3614 Balboa
2401 Clement	3950 Balboa
4310 California	2401 Irving
5733 Geary	4500 Irving
6350 Geary	1250 Polk
5286 Mission	701 Shrader
3478 Mission	698 Haight
2000 Union	454 Divisadero

PROGRESS BONDS.

Filled with the spirit of enthusiasm and confidence of victory for the Progress Bonds at the election next Tuesday, a statement was issued this week by Henry Boyen, chairman of the executive committee of the citizens' organization which is directing the campaign for the success of the bonds.

Boyen's statement, a message of inspiration to the great number of citizens who are working for the passage of the Progress Bonds, follows:

"The thousands of San Franciscans who are working devotedly for the success of the Progress Bonds are this week in the final stages of the climb toward a height that should reveal to the people of this city a prospect of glorious growth and achievement.

"The election for the Progress Bonds on Tuesday, June 14, holds the promise of that vision of great destiny for San Francisco. The call has gone straight to the hearts of the citizens and never before in the history of our city has there been such a spontaneous response; civic clubs and their membership in every section of our city have united under the common banner of progress and all are putting their shoulders to the wheel to make the victory that is certain to come a most impressive one. The spirit of success is in the air.

"Passage of the Progress Bonds will mark the great turning point in our city's history, and we of today can scarcely estimate the untold advantages that will flow to the San Francisco of the future, to our children and their children, to whom we owe this great heritage.

"In the Progress Bonds we San Franciscans are presented with a test of our faith in our own future. A man who will not make the investments necessary to provide for the future expansion of his business is a man who has no faith in that business, and a community that will not make wise provision for its future growth is a community that is beginning to stand still. The test of faith will be met on June 14; progress will win.

"Water, transportation and adequate cultural opportunities are the prime necessities for the healthy, unimpeded growth of cities. The Progress Bonds meet these needs for San Francisco and meet them in full measure. And they do this with virtually no charge upon the taxpayer.

"We must acquire the Spring Valley system, and we can never buy it any cheaper. The price will rise if we permit our option to expire. It is a fair price, fixed by the Railroad Commission. By delaying we merely defer the benefits and profits that will flow to San Francisco under municipal ownership and operation of the system.

"The railway extensions and the Bernal Cut are vital to the development of new residential areas to provide for the realization of our latest slogan, 'A Million by 1930.' It has been pointedly stated that we cannot expect that new population to walk. We must provide car service.

"The War Memorial is a splendid project that will not only provide needed facilities for patriotic and cultural expression, but will give us another brilliant attraction as a recreation center sought by tourists and visitors.

"By voting the Progress Bonds we can get all these tremendously important improvements and get them with no perceptible burden in taxes."

After a long taxi ride a Scot handed the driver the legal fare and a threepenny piece as a tip. The chauffeur glared at the offending coin.

"'Ere," he said, scornfully, "wot's this?"

"Man, ye're a sportsman!" beamed the fare. "I'll say 'tails.'"

Him—You look like a sensible girl, let's get married."

Her—Nothing doing. I'm just as sensible as I look.—Puppet.

Herman's Hats

Union Made
2386 MISSION STREET
Near 20th St.

N. H. HOWARD Phone MARKET 3697

Sterling Auto Top Co.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTING
AND TRIMMING

633-635-637 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE

Home of Generous Credit

DRESS WELL
On Easy Terms

HOME CLOTHING CO.

2500 MISSION STREET

FELLOW UNIONISTS

Down Asiatic Competition!
Patronize White Laundries Only!
ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE

Aunt Mary's Doughnuts

508 VALENCIA STREET

Phone Market 7600

COFFEE and DOUGHNUTS
SODA FOUNTAIN
ALL UNION HELP

Phone Market 170

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
3089 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

JULIUS S. GODEAU

INCORPORATED
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER
41 VAN NESS AVE.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
PRIVATE EXCHANGE MARKET 711
OAKLAND STOCKTON
FUNERAL SERVICE THAT SAVES AND SERVES

EVERYTHING

FOR THE
HOME

EASY TERMS

Sterling

FURNITURE COMPANY
BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREET
GRANADA THEATRE DIRECTLY OPP.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The first death to occur in the ranks of No. 21 in many weeks was that of William J. Coffey, a native of Massachusetts, aged 78 years, who passed away in Napa on June 4, 1927. The cause of death was chronic myocarditis. Mr. Coffey is survived by his widow, Louisa, and a daughter, Marie. The body was returned to the H. F. Suhr Co. on Mission street, and after a short funeral service there was conveyed to a Catholic cemetery

in Oakland, where interment took place. Mr. Coffey had been a resident of San Francisco for a great many years and up until a very few years ago was actively engaged at the trade, and he had a host of friends in the commercial branch of the industry in this city.

The arbitration proceedings between No. 21 and the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association are, we hope, nearing their final stages. Introduction of rebuttal evidence will, in all likelihood, be completed before the end of this week, after which an adjournment of one week will be taken, during which time counsel for the

Garbage Ordinance Number 5 Is "WOLF" In "Sheep's Clothing"

It was initiated by garbagemen, drafted by garbagemen, and is being rammed down the public throat by garbagemen. It is a measure purely for the benefit of the City Garbage Removal Company, a private concern.

VOTE "NO" ON 5

No. 5 is opposed by civic organizations that have investigated it. These include the following:

Central Council of Civic Clubs (40 clubs), Park-Presidio Improvement Association, Carmen's Union, Ingleside Improvement Club, Excelsior People's Improvement Association, Point Lobos Improvement Association, Sutro Heights Improvement Club, Citizens Committee on Legislation, Eureka Valley Promotion Association, Building Owners' and Managers' Association, Dorian Olympia Club.

respective sides will prepare their arguments in the case. Up to date 27 volumes of transcript have been written, and no doubt the chairman of the board will require considerable time to study this voluminous document before being prepared to render his decision. Just how soon that decision will be handed down is extremely problematical.

Word from Indianapolis is to the effect that the pension commission provided for at the last convention of the International Typographical Union at Colorado Springs is now in session in Indianapolis and will no doubt make its report to the forthcoming convention of the union at Indianapolis in August. According to the terms of the convention's action, President Howard appointed two members of this commission and Secretary-Treasurer Hays appointed two members. The appointees, we are informed, are as follows: Ed Close of Denver, S. J. McBride of Boston, W. T. McCullough and C. A. Seibold of Washington, D. C. No doubt their report and recommendations to the forthcoming convention will be of considerable interest to the entire membership of the International Typographical Union.

Further word from Indianapolis is to the effect that a decision from the Circuit Court of Appeals on the Mailers' injunction case, wherein the Mailers received a temporary order enjoining the executive council from submitting certain laws to a referendum vote will likely be handed down within the next couple of weeks. If the temporary injunction is made permanent the executive council will be permanently restrained from submitting this proposition to a referendum vote. On the other hand, if the injunction is dissolved, it is quite likely that the proposition submitted by the Detroit Union will be submitted to a vote of the membership before the end of this year.

E. G. Jaques and wife returned the latter part of last week from a ten-day visit to Yosemite National Park. Mr. Jaques states that the park is most beautiful at this time of the year, with the falls running full and the weather exceptionally fine.

W. S. Leslie, the premier tourist of the Daily News Chapel, left Friday of this week, together with other friends, for a trip to Salt Lake City, thence to Zion National Park in Southwestern Utah, and from there will make the return trip either by way of Southern California or, if the Tioga Pass is open, they will return by way of Hetch Hetchy and Yosemite Valley. This party expects to be gone in the neighborhood of two weeks.

R. H. Van Schaick, local manager of the Mergenthaler Linotype Co., returned this week from a month's visit and pleasure trip to the Brooklyn headquarters of the company.

Leo von Langen of the Topeka (Kansas) Capitol chapel was a caller at the local headquarters during this week. Mr. von Langen has been spending a few weeks visiting a son in Fresno. Just prior to coming to California he had been elected a delegate from his home union to the Indianapolis convention of the International Typographical Union.

T. A. Holland of Vancouver, B. C., stopped off a couple of days in San Francisco while en route to visit friends in Los Angeles. Mr. Holland is chairman of the scale committee of the Vancouver Union and was active in the recent arbitration case in that city. Since conclusion of that negotiation he has been engaged in work for the Allied Printing Trades Council of his home city and is carrying on a very active campaign for the use of the union label in Vancouver's jurisdiction.

Philip Johnson left the latter part of this week for Butte and Anaconda, where he will assist local unions in the negotiations of new scale contracts.

Trade unions exist as a means of protecting the workers.

MAILERS' NOTES.

By Edward P. Garrigan.

Laff this off. This article was published on the front page of the Buffalo Times of Sunday, May 29, 1927, a copy of which was sent me by Frank Raubinger, with instructions to paste it on the chapel board:

"NO PAPER MONDAY.

"Monday being Memorial Day and a public holiday, no editions of the Times will be published."

We boys in San Francisco who love to pound the pillows would sure appreciate some of that spirit out here. Out here they get you out three or four hours earlier than the regular days. Next we have the Fourth of July.

That old familiar topic—who is the oldest?—came up in the Call chapel the other day. Jos. Howard still claims to be a boy. A gentleman by the name of Kelly, who knows our old-timers pretty well, happened along and said that he (Kelly) could tell how old Howard and Doc Matison were.

This boy Kelly claims that Doc Matison was driving the old horses out Market street to Woodward's Gardens, and Joe Howard in his boyish delight would nip behind to steal a ride on the back end. Old Matison, the driver, would stop the car and chase the kid on to the old wooden sidewalks. Who said laff this one off?

Who has the Mailers' Union's canary? In unpacking some of the boxes of data belonging to the union I found many parts of a bird cage. The question is now, who has the bird?

PAN-AMERICAN MEET OPENS IN JULY.

The American Federation of Labor will be represented at the forthcoming congress of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, to be held in Washington, D. C., beginning July 18, by President Green, Secretary Morrison and Vice-Presidents Matthew Woll, James Noonan and James Wilson.

"The congress will be the largest and undoubtedly the most important yet held, due largely to the state of international relations the past year," said Santiago Iglesias, secretary of the Pan-American. "Nations never before represented will have delegates. Those who have thus far notified headquarters in Washington of their intention to send delegates are: United States, Mexico, Argentina, Cuba, Santo Domingo, Venezuela, Colombia and Porto Rico.

"Peru, Bolivia, Panama, Guatemala and Honduras are endeavoring to send delegates, and Chile, it is said, is prevented by difficulties in that country.

"That there will be rival delegations from some countries is certain. This is true of Cuba, and the same may be true of Nicaragua."

FACES COURT ATTACK.

A New York firm has asked the United States Supreme Court to pass on the legality of the flexible tariff provisions of the Fordney-MacCumber Tariff Act of 1922.

Under this section the President has power to change tariff rates, on recommendation of a commission. When the act was approved it was hailed as the last word in "scientific tariff legislation." Its friends insist that costs of production here and abroad could be ascertained and tariff rates would then be adjusted to changing conditions.

The glowing predictions of friends of the act have not been verified. Opponents insist that the law is unconstitutional on the ground that Congress alone has the right to set tariff rates.

The act is the first of its kind in the history of this country.

UNIONS MAY AMALGAMATE.

As a result of the recent convention in New York City of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, there may be an amalgamation of the two unions in the headgear industry. The capmakers again voted in favor of union with the United Hatters of North America. The hatters have also taken similar action. The difference lies over the control of the united organization and the actual amalgamating rather than in the principle.

The American Federation of Labor was urged by the convention to call a special conference of the executive boards of all international unions to devise some effective curb on the issuance of injunctions against strikes.

Trade unions exist as a means of protecting the workers. The union label aims to help in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists should use it in order to make it effective. Demand it on all the things you purchase from merchants. They will then appreciate the fact that you mean business.

COSTS ARE FALLING.

The United States is the only country in the world in which wages are going higher and the cost of living is declining, according to Jacob H. Friedel, assistant to the president of the National Industrial Conference Board, who addressed delegates at the Associated Industries Convention in Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Friedel explained how the country is witnessing a great industrial transformation, the outstanding feature of which is a tendency toward amalgamation of industrial units. He said that this amalgamation makes possible higher wages and lower prices.

Thank God every morning when you get up that you have something to do that day which must be done, whether you like it or not. Being forced to work, and forced to do your best, will breed in you temperance and self-control, diligence and strength of will, cheerfulness and content, and a hundred virtues which the idle never know.—Charles Kingsley.

SCREEN STAR OPPORTUNITY CONTEST**Enrollment Closes June 23, 1927****Under the Auspices of the I. A. T. S. E.****San Francisco Local No. 162**

The moving picture producers are looking for the typical San Francisco girl to star in coming productions.

San Francisco is well known for its beautiful women.

The enrollment blank below will enter you in the Screen Star Opportunity Contest, with a chance at a two-weeks' film test in Harold Lloyd's and Metro Goldwyn Mayer Studios at Hollywood, with all expenses paid if you are one of the fortunate winners. You need not send a photograph. We will see that you have an attractive one without cost.

Send in your blank at once.

Name

Address

Occupation Phone

Age Weight Color of Eyes

Entrants must be at least 18 years of age. No girl with professional theatrical experience admitted to the contest.

Send all communications to the Screen Star Opportunity Contest, 507-508 Loew's Warfield Theatre Building, 988 Market Street, San Francisco, California. Prospect 1728.

For the Good of All San Francisco**Vote YES**

on all

PROGRESS BONDS

Purchase of the Spring Valley System.

Construction of Municipal Railway Extensions.

Erection of the War Memorial.

Building the Bernal Cut.

Election, Tuesday, June 14th

Be sure to vote. A two-thirds majority is needed to carry the bonds. Do not let a minority again succeed in blocking our city's progress.

**CITIZENS' CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE
FOR THE PROGRESS BONDS**

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of June 3, 1927.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Wm. P. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Baker excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—From the S. F. Progress Bonds citizen's campaign committee; sending speaker to address the Council on the subject of the bonds. Minutes of the Building Trades Council. Invitation from Chauffeurs' Union to attend high jinks Monday evening, June 5. From the Governor's Office, stating that when the matter relating to Miss Anita Whitney comes before him it will receive most careful consideration. From Grocery Clerks' Union, inclosing \$20 as a voluntary donation from individual members.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From International Hod Carriers and Common Laborers' Union, with reference to a charter for Sewer Workers.

Resolution—Was submitted by Delegate Daniel C. Murphy, relative to the Reapportionment Act and urging the Council to declare for a referendum against reapportionment. On motion the resolution was adopted.

Whereas, The Reapportionment Act just passed by the Legislature deprives San Francisco, Alameda and Los Angeles Counties, the three most populous centers of the State, of fair representation in the State Senate; and

Whereas, By this act 60 per cent of the population is given but three Senators, while the remaining 40 per cent of the State's population is given thirty-seven Senators; and

Whereas, Under this act San Francisco loses six Senators, Alameda loses three Senators and Los Angeles loses seven Senators; and

Whereas, This Reapportionment Act is dangerous to the future of the State because the centers

of population, notwithstanding that they contain the greatest part of the wealth, business, population and social problems, are stripped of representation, thus subjecting them to taxation without fair representation; and

Whereas, The Reapportionment principle involved is basically wrong in dealing with a state government, is unjust to the greatest number of people, ignores the principle of majority rule and gives the country districts, though these are in minority, an unfair advantage over the cities; and

Whereas, This act, by reducing the vote of the three big counties in the Senate to three votes against thirty-seven votes for the country districts, is directly subversive to good government in that the rights and problems of two-thirds of the population of the State are given practically no protection; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council condemn the new Reapportionment Act as a blow at San Francisco and other populous centers and that we hereby declare for a referendum against this Reapportionment.

Reports of Unions—Hatters—Business slack; requested delegates to demand the union label when buying hats, both felt and straw.

Trade Union Promotional League—Dance was a success; are carrying on agitation with stereopticon slides showing labels, cards and buttons in the Mission district; Ladies' Auxiliary will hold a whist party at Labor Temple.

New Business—Moved that the Council endorse the War Memorial Bonds; declared out of order.

Moved to reconsider the vote taken by which the Council voted to take no action on War Memorial Bonds. Motion withdrawn.

Amendment—To re-refer to the Law and Legislative Committee; amendment to amendment—that the Council take no action until the Building Trades Council acts on this question. Amendment to amendment lost, and the amendment to refer to Law and Legislative Committee carried.

Receipts—\$508.50. **Expenses**—\$188.12.

Council adjourned at 9:15 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases. Also to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.—J. O'C.

JOINT LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.

Minutes of Meeting Held in San Francisco Labor Temple, Saturday Evening, June 4, 1927.

Pursuant to call issued by San Francisco Labor Council for meeting of Joint Committee of Delegates representing each affiliated union of the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council of San Francisco, for the purpose of arranging a fitting and impressive celebration of Labor Day, Monday, September 5, 1927, delegates assembled in Union Hall, Labor Temple, Saturday evening, June 4, at 8 p. m. and were called to order at that hour by John A. O'Connell, Secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council.

Temporary organization of the Joint Committee was effected, the following temporary officers being elected by acclamation:

President—James Gallagher, president of Building Trades Council.

Vice-President—Wm. Conboy, delegate of Teamsters No. 85.

Secretary—John A. O'Connell, secretary of Labor Council.

Assistant Secretary—Tom Connors, delegate of Carpenters No. 22.

Treasurer—J. J. McTiernan, treasurer of Labor Council.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Patrick O'Brien, delegate of Brewers and Malters No. 7.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Dan Dougherty, delegate of Building Material Teamsters.

Roll Call of Delegates—Sixty-four organizations represented.

Communications—Filed—From Hon. James Rolph, Jr., Mayor of San Francisco, accepting appointment on Joint Committee as delegate-at-large of the Labor Council. From Will J. French, former member of State Industrial Accident Commission, thanking Labor Council for appointment as one of its delegates-at-large.

General discussion was had pertaining to general plan for the conduct of the celebration, after which the following series of motions were made:

Moved that the usual program of a parade and literary exercises be prepared; carried.

Moved that invitation be extended to all labor organizations in the San Francisco Bay region to participate in the celebration and that secretary be instructed to at once tender such invitation through letter to each Central Labor Council and Building Trades Council in the district; carried.

Moved that the chairman be empowered to appoint the necessary sub-committees; carried.

Moved that the officers of the committee, Frank C. McDonald and William P. Stanton, be named as committee on speaker, and that delegates bring suggestions to the committee as to suitable persons to act as orator of the day; carried.

Moved that secretary be instructed to take up with the Mayor and the auditorium committee of the Board of Supervisors the subject of the city government appointing a citizens' committee for making arrangements for the city to hold celebration of Labor Day jointly with organized labor; carried.

Moved that officers of committee and speakers' committee at once take up question of holding an essay contest for children in public and parochial schools and make necessary arrangements for such contest; carried.

General discussion was then had and many suggestions made to be hereafter considered by the various committees, among which suggestions were the following: That committee on prizes suggest donations of flags and banners instead of silver cups; that there be a committee on inscriptions and advertising, and that statistics on trade union benefits be secured from headquarters of

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.

Foster's Lunches.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission. Market Street R. R.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products. Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traug Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Quality First

UNITED STATES LAUNDRY

Telephone
Market 1721

Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars

CLEAN LIGHT AIRY

FLOOR SPACE FOR RENT

SUITABLE FOR
LIGHT MANUFACTURING
AND SALESROOM

ALSO STORAGE SPACE IN
BASEMENT
APPLY

W. N. BRUNT BUILDING
111 SEVENTH STREET

COR. MINNA ST.

NEAR MISSION ST.

international unions and displayed in the parade.

Walter MacArthur, delegate-at-large, former president of the Federated Trades, the central body of San Francisco preceding the present Labor Council, was called upon to speak and delivered an interesting address, relating how California was one of the first states in the Union to establish Labor Day as a legal holiday through the initiative of the Federated Trades and a committee appointed by that body for the purpose, and how through accident or secret motive the statute called for celebrating as Labor Day the first Monday in October instead of the first Monday in September, which miscue was observed only by the banks in the State until corrected by the following Legislature. He also described a Labor Day parade held in 1891, when he was the president of the central body and when there were only cobblestone pavements on Market and a few other streets. At that time about twenty or twenty-five unions were affiliated and organized labor had suffered defeat after defeat in battle with employers, so when the proposal to hold a Labor Day parade was presented the delegates were non-plussed at the audacity of such proposal; but the idea stuck and the parade was made a wonderful success for that time. The line of march was along Van Ness avenue and Mission street to Woodward's Garden, where a grand picnic was held. About three to four thousand men and women took part in the parade and the town began to realize that no matter how often labor is beaten it is able to come back with greater speed and strength than before. The address was much enjoyed by the delegates present.

Moved that the secretary be instructed to issue a circular letter to all San Francisco unions, requesting them to turn out in the parade, and take a vote of the membership on the question and notify the secretary of the result of such action; carried.

Moved that the joint committee adjourn, to meet again Saturday evening, June 18, 1927; carried.

Meeting adjourned at 9:20 p.m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,
TOM CONNORS,

Secretaries.

"You don't hear any talk nowadays about a more elastic currency."

"No; what we want today is a more adhesive currency."

TO HOLDERS OF

SECOND LIBERTY LOAN BONDS

EXCHANGE OFFERING OF NEW TREASURY BONDS

Notice is given of a new offering of UNITED STATES TREASURY BONDS, dated June 15, 1927, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 3 3/8 per cent. The bonds will mature in twenty years, but may be called for redemption after sixteen years.

Second Liberty Loan bonds will be accepted in exchange at par. Accrued interest on the Second Liberty bonds offered for exchange will be paid as of June 15, 1927.

Second Liberty Loan bonds have been called for payment on November 15, 1927, and will cease to bear interest on that date. Holders of such bonds who desire to take advantage of the exchange offer should consult their bank or trust company at once. The exchange privilege will be available for a limited period only, and may expire about June 15th.

Further information may be obtained from banks or trust companies, or from any Federal Reserve Bank.

A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.
Washington, May 31, 1927.

BY THE WAY.

While America is paying deserved tribute to Lindbergh, heroic conqueror of the Atlantic, it should not be forgotten that American miners are every day displaying heroism of as high an order as that of Lindbergh, even though it is not as spectacular. Lindbergh took his life in his hands when he launched his airplane over the wide Atlantic; the miner takes risks almost as great every time he enters the mine to begin his day's work. What the miner faces daily is brought forcibly to the mind by the recent finding of farewell messages scribbled in a dinner pail by three miners who were entombed April 30 by an explosion in the Everettsville mine at Fairmont, W. Va. Ninety-seven miners perished in the explosion. The messages, which show that the three men lived for a while after the explosion, give a faint idea of what must have passed through the minds of the victims as they waited for the death they knew was inevitable. Here was no 33-hour hurdle across the Atlantic, with the prospect of quick death if anything went wrong. It was a long and painful waiting for the end, with the mind tortured by the certainty of doom and by the thoughts of what might befall their families, bereft of the breadwinners. It takes courage to be a miner. Anyone who doubts this is invited to study the statistics of deaths and maimings in the mines of the United States. * * *

The United States is afflicted by a growing censorship that ranges all the way from ignorant and all but illiterate policemen padding the hoof on the beat to withered and bewildered beldames in libraries who arrogate to themselves the power to say what books may and what may not be admitted. Censorship is all the more obnoxious because of the type of mind that is devoted to it. Boston once boasted of being the literary and intellectual hub of the universe. Its recent antics in regard to censorship have made it the joke of the literary world.

* * *

Strange as it may seem, many thousands of World War veterans are not taking advantage of the last opportunity to buy insurance offered by the soundest institution in the world—the United States Government. Insurance men say that United States Government life insurance, issued only to men and women who carried government insurance in the war, is the cheapest obtainable. It costs considerably less than similar insurance in private companies, due to the overhead expenses being paid by the government. All things considered, government insurance is on the bargain counter and veterans who fail to get it are letting something of great value slip through their fingers. July 2, 1927, is the final date for renewals of war-time insurance, so veterans now have only a short time in which to apply for reinstatement and conversion into permanent policies of lapsed term insurance. "There is no possibility of an extension of this date," the United States Veterans' Bureau announces. Any former service man or woman who carried insurance while in service may reinstate his policy under favorable terms if he is in good health. He has a choice of seven forms of insurance. Full particulars about the various policies, with blanks for making application, may be secured from the United States Veterans' Bureau, Washington, D. C., or from any regional office of the bureau. Veterans who have not taken step to reinstate lapsed insurance have no time to lose. The only safe motto they can follow is: "Do it now!" Otherwise time will go on, as time has a habit of doing, and the first thing they know it will be too late.

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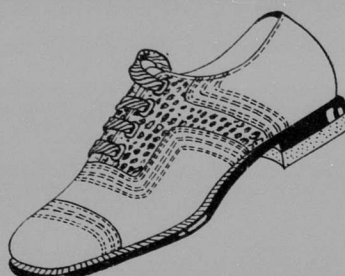
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Brief Items of Interest

The following deaths in San Francisco trade union circles have occurred since last reports received: Carl Zocker of the butchers, Allen E. Dimock of the piledrivers, George C. Marinar of the teamsters, Peter McGovern of the glass workers, Arthur J. Street of the painters, August Lenkras of the carpenters, Charles Kotal of the brewers, John Begg of the boilermakers, David F. Williams of the piledrivers, John Mahon of the cooks helpers, J. B. Belhes of the barbers, Joseph Beggs of the teamsters, H. L. Schenk of the plasterers, Eugene O'Donnell of the watchmen, Samuel P. Blockson of the painters.

Arrangements have been about completed for the program at the picnic of the Molders' Union, which is to be held at California Park, near San Rafael, on Sunday, June 19th. This is an annual event held by the organization and the committee in charge are confident that the plans they have in mind will make it the greatest of the many outings of the union. The detailed program will be announced shortly.

The next meeting of the Joint Labor Day Committee will take place on the evening of Saturday, June 18th, at which time the chairman, James Gallagher, will announce the names of the various sub-committees for the handling of the different features of the Labor Day celebration this year. Whether there will be a parade this year depends upon the action taken by the affiliated unions, though it is the opinion of the majority of the members of the committee that it is desirable to hold the usual parade. If, however, a sufficient number of unions do not indicate that they will participate, there will be no parade.

Financial Secretary Frank Evans and Recording Secretary W. H. Drysdale are unopposed at the final nomination of Carpenters' Union No. 483. The annual election will take place Monday. The following officers were nominated at the Monday meeting: C. C. Campbell and H. A. Stone, presi-

dent; William Benn and Louis Stone, vice-president; W. H. Drysdale, recording secretary; Frank Evans, financial secretary; Rice Adams and W. M. Johnston, treasurer; T. P. Curran, conductor; Jacob Jansen, trustee; H. A. Stone and Lewis Stone, delegates to the Label Section; W. J. Baird, William Benn, C. C. Campbell, R. H. Chapman, W. H. Drysdale, Frank C. Evans, E. G. Fraser, Everett Hale, Jacob Jansen, William Johnston, F. E. Lawson, W. H. Maynard, Norman H. McLean, William F. Packard, D. H. Ryan, Henry Strickling and J. S. Wheeland, delegates to the District Council of Carpenters (nine to be elected); Rice Adams, Jacob Jansen, Nestor Mattson, W. H. Maynard, C. E. Morris, C. O. Notestine, D. H. Ryan, H. A. Stone, Jesse S. Wheeland and T. E. Zant, delegates to the Building Trades Council (nine to be elected).

At the meeting of the Labor Council tonight the Law and Legislative Committee will render its report of the Memorial bond issue to come up at next Tuesday's election. There will be speakers present from the Citizens' Committee to address the Council on all of the bond issues, and it is likely the meeting will be both interesting and of some length.

The recent entertainment and ball given by the Trade Union Promotional League in California Hall was reported at the last meeting of the Labor Council as having been a success in every way, but most particularly from the standpoint of increasing the demand for the union label, card and button, which is the main purpose of the League.

A large number of the members of Miscellaneous Employees' Union No. 110 attended the funeral of the late John Mahon, a very active and popular member of the organization, who had for many years been one of the mainstays of the union in this city. Interment was in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

The contempt charges filed against A. T. Wynne and George Johnson, officers of the Molders' Union, in connection with a suit for damages by Mrs. Rose Goynton, because of the refusal of these officers to answer questions propounded by the woman's attorney, were dismissed last week on the ground that the men were within their legal rights in refusing to respond. Judge Deasy held that the charge of contempt was without merit and dismissed the case, so that the molders are now free of all charges.

Peter J. Brady, president of the Federation Bank and Trust Company of New York City, who held conferences with local trade union officials in connection with the establishment of a local labor bank, has left the city for other parts of the Pacific Coast to carry on similar conferences. Whether he will return to San Francisco in the near future is problematical, dependent upon the degree of success with which he meets in other Coast cities. Brady is a member of the Photo-Engravers' Union.

WHERE RESTS RESPONSIBILITY?

From the excessive use of cosmetics to the so-called juvenile crime wave, the family today gets the blame for everything.

This is the general opinion among executives of social agencies. Now they are out to find out why.

"Is honor thy father and mother" blue-penciled from the ten commandments? or has higher education, leisure and specialization so diverted youth that the old folks at home are forgotten and, along with them, their childhood training?"

"Family Life in America Today" is the topic for a nation-wide social agencies conference in which representatives from 234 agencies will participate at Buffalo, October 2 to 5, Mary E. Richmond, director of the charity organization department of the Russell Sage Foundation and author of "Social Diagnosis," the standard text-book for all case workers, is honorary chairman of the general conference committee. Frank J. Bruno, chairman, is head of the department of sociology at Washington University.

Some of the questions to be answered are:

How are the church and state helping or hindering family life? What effect is long and intensive training for professions having? How are eugenis and biologists helping or hindering? What effect has modern industry, increased leisure time, law enforcement, the passion for modern inventions such as motors, radios, movies and labor-saving devices?

Celebrated speakers will take up the topics, all of which will be broadcast throughout the country.

WIRE MEN STRIKE.

Oklahoma City electrical workers refuse to work under anti-union conditions. The Chamber of Commerce has been aiding the employers, who asked for an injunction, despite a state law which prohibits these writs in industrial disputes.

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